NEW YORK HERALD. JARRE GORDON BESSETT.

OFFICER, W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAUSTS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by must will be at the shot the sander. Name but Brisk bills current in New York THE DALLT HERALD, ther centaper copy \$7 per annum THE WREELT HERALD, every Saturday, at the centaper copy, or \$3 per annum, the European Election every Wednesday, at me cast, per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Orent firstall, or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to technic metape: the Observate Saturday the high statement Saturday the high statement Saturday. ergy, or \$2 per gamme.

YULUNFARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
seem, adicated from any quarter of the world. If used, will be
filterally poid for. ap-Our Founds Coursepondents are
Particularly Requirerad to Seal All Livitums and Pactice. ASSESSED TO MOTIFIE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not callent refer of communications.

ADVENTES MENTS summed outry day: advertisements inserted to the Weskit HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the Collisionia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with makings, heapness and day atch.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -WHERE DED THE MONEY

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - PAIRT CIRCLE-MAGIC LAURA REENE'S THEATRE. Broadway. -No Rest FOR

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS-DRATE PLANE-

BOWERY TREATER, BOWERY.-LENDORNIE-JACK CADE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM. Broadway.—Esqui-maux Ismans-Commodone Nett. Coloned Taggreat Pisse, &c., as all hours. Parventus, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-ray.—Brusopian Songa Buntanguna, Darces 40.—History CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETHIOPIA

WOOD'S MINSTHEL HALL, 514 Broadway. - STEIGFIAN

PALACE OF MUSIC. Pourtmenth street, -Campbell's Minimusta-Songs. Danges and Buntaegous.

HOPE CHAPEL No. 720 Broadway - Exminition of GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway .- DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway. -

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermopian

New York, Tuesday, November 18, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing of importance from General Burnside's army to-day; but it is evident that a general movement is about to be inaugurated. Senator Wilson paid a visit to the lines day before yesterday, and, it is said, urged upon the government an immediate advance on Richmond, and the abandonment for the time being of lesser movements coastwise. It is the opinion, however, of high military authorities that Burnside's forces are amply large to take care of the rebel capital, without calling for the services of any troops employed elsewhere.

General Corcoran is in command of Newports News, where his Legion is in camp of instruction for the present.

The United States steamer Kearsage, from Madeira, arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th ultimo. and reports having chased a side-wheel steamer for sixteen hours, but she escaped during the chase. She was throwing overboard her cargo in boxes and bales.

The United States steamship Dacotah arrived here yesterday from a cruise in search of the rebel steamer Alabama. She sailed hence on the 5th "stant, and has been cruising between the east ad of Long Island and Cape Hatteras, in the track I our treasure ships, but so far without finding he rebel pirate.

It has been rumored that another rebel steamer sailed on a trial trip from Liverpool recently, which is ascertained to be the Columbia, late of the Galway line, which has been rebuilt by Mr. Several small vessels of knowpassed, and drawing little water, are being purchased in England by rebel agents.

The French Admiral Reynaud, who has arrived at New Orleans with three vessels of war-the Guer riere. Catinat and Renardiu-has been visited by a vest number of the French residents of that city. General Butler also called upon him. We publish in another column an interesting interview between Mr. Seward, M. Mercler and M. de Mejean. the French Consul at New Orleans, with reference to the position of the French residents of the latter city.

We give some interesting extracts to-day from late Southern papers. The Savannah journals say that our troops are bombarding Mackey's Point South Carolins, very heavily. The news from Lee's army is said to be such as not to indicate an immediate fight, and some sagacious gentleman who has just arrived at Richmond from Washington says that the signs there are in favor of peace that "the Yankees are tired of war, and anxious for foreign interference as an excuse to end it " General Bragg, who is new in Richmond, gives a doleful picture of the state of secessionism in Kentucky. It is said by some of his officers that the reason he did not fight was because he considered his army as the main stay of the confederacy, not to be risked in a general engagement onless positively certain of success.

The Southern journals are exercised upon the stestion of an armistice at the instigation of foreign Powers; but they do not seem to be very explicit. It is also removed and discussed at Richmond that certain European capitalists are about to purchase four millions of Confederate bonds with exchange at ninety. The Richmond Examiner recommends, as a cure for their figurecial troubles, to "sell Confederate bonds in Europe. If that can't be done, make Treasur . dotes, fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce holds -s to inrest. Afterwards, borrow money at any rate of interest whatever, rather than issue any more Treasury notes."

MISCELLANEOUS NEV/S.

The mails of the Europa reached this city from ston at an early hour yesterday morning. Our opean files, dated to the let of November, con very interesting details of the telegraphic a summary from Hallfax published in the Ha plast Saturday marning. The most impertant these articles, relative to the position of the merican war question abroad, appear in our cowe have advices from the Cape of Good Hope

. to the 22d of September. The cald weather had toen succeeded by warm sunship and genial showers. The harvest prospects - re good and twelness had slightly railled at to Cape. The communication was again open to all parts of the | glory.

country, and large quantities of articles of daily uption were tricts where supplies had run short. Trade in aufactures had also revived. The Governor of the Cape had refused to adopt the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly for introducing ne groes captured by British cruisers. Her Britanni Majesty's ship Ariel had returned from a cruise on the slave coast, during which she had captur ed twenty-six slave dnows, and liberated a great number of captives. Information had been received from the Zambezi of the retreat of the Oxford and Cambridge mission party, through fear of being attacked by the natives, whom they did not wish again to fight. There was a dispute between the Rev. Mr. " -loy and Dr I vingstone respect ing who is to blan. for fighting having srisen. Extensive fires had occurred at Port Natal, cans ng much loss of property.

The Singapore (East Indies) Free Press of the Ith of September says:-A few days ago we were shown a specimen of cotton gathered from some plants grown in Johore from Egyptian seed. The color was good and the steple fair. It was considered by persons skilled in cotton as superior to that brought from Palembang, and as probably worth twenty cents a pound.

We publish to-day the conclusion of the Prince de Joinville's masterly account of McClellan's great campaign in Virginia. In this last instalment will be found the most vivid and interesting descriptions of all the terrible battles fought by the army, and of all the resources put forth by officers and men to hold their ground against overwhelming numbers. The rince shows clearly that McClellan's coolness and forethought saved the army. Indeed this recital shows Gen. McClellan in a very enviable light as a military man, and it is questionable how many officers in such a difficult position would have come off as well as he did. The account of the retrest and subsequent battles is highly interesting.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize yester day for want of a quorum.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilma was held last evening. A resolution was adopted to increase the pay of the caulkers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Departmen to two dollars per day, and that of the laborers to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. A resolution to increase the city bounty for volunteers to \$200 was laid over. Comptroller sent in a statement, from which it appears that the balance remaining in the city treasury on the 15th instant was \$1,601,260 26. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Committee on National Affairs to tender the hospitalities of the city to General McClellan. The liberal and patriotic offer of the trustees of the St. Patrick's Cathedral, offering gratuitous interment to all Roman Catholic sol diers from this city who may be killed in the ser vice of the government, was laid over for further onsideration at the next meeting. The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to purchase supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers arriving from the seat of war. The Board then adjourned until

Thursday next, at five e'clock P. M. The Board of County Canvassers reassembled resterday and canvassed the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. The Sixth and Ninth wards now only remain to be canvassed.

Two seamen-James McCook and Wm Jones charged with murder on board the British ship Marguerite, were brought before Judge Barnard. in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, The Judge held that he had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the suit. The parties were then immedistely taken into custody on a warrant from United States Commissioner White.

Gen. Schofield is fast recovering from his late severe attack of sickness, and it soon be able to resume command of the art in Southern Mis-

The second draft in Connections has been indefinitely postponed. It was to have taken place on

the 19th inst. On Saturday last there were 9,875 men in the various camps in Massachusetts awaiting march-

The City Inspector's report states that there were 344 deaths in the city during the past weekan increase of 35 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 48 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 5 deaths of alcoholism, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 45 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 152 of the lungs, throat, &c.: 2 of old age, 5 of diseases of the akin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 57 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs: 32 of unpertain seat and general fevers, 5 of diseases of the urinary organs, 16 from violent causes and I naknown. There were 210 natives of the United States, 9 of England, 85 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign

countries. quite a biognot feeling in the afternoor—parily arising from the seccess of the government loan. The advance n Fueific Mail and Erle was 1 1/2 per cent, and 1/3 a 1 per cent in other recurities. Governments were a fraction better. Money was casior; large sums were offered to the brokers in the afternoon at 6 per cent. Gold fine tuated between 131% and 132%, closing at 132 a %. Fx. change was dull at 146 a 16. The bank statement shows an increase of \$554,179 in specie, an increase of \$2,086,168 in loans, and a decrease of \$1,583,050 in deposits. The award of the 7.30 loan which was made in Washington yesterday will be found under the telegraphic head.

Cotton advanced to 68c, for middlings yesterday, but the sales, in the absence of available samples, were con fined to 1,800 bales. Flour was not very active, though early in the day buyers had any existing advantage; the heaviest sales were of extrastate, for export, at an ave rage of \$6 per bb! Wheat was in the main firm, and more active. Corn was also more sought after, and was dearer, closing with saind mixed Western at und 71c. neged. A moderate business was trans noted in pork, last, hops, ish, seeds, tallow and tobacco at forager rates, fineur was bricker, but prices wer, regular. A good demand prevailed for botter chees hiskey, coffee and sugars, prices of which favored sel ers. The redight market was firm, but less extensive engagements were reported.

THE KEARNY LETTERS.-We publish iff another column a communication from Cortlandt Porker, Esq. of New Jersey, in regard to the Ke army letters recently and most unwisely publis hed by the partisan radical press in order to at ack General McClellan. Mr. Parker was Kes rny's intimate friend and legal adviser, av d is a gentleman whose statements are tho Foughly reliable. He says, as we have all along contended, that the Kearny letters already published were not General Kearny's real opinions, but only the ebullitions of a temporary veration. He shows that General Kearny was unwilling for even one of these letters be published, and expressly cautioned Ma Halatead against letting it get in print. He more than hints that letters from General Kearny are in his possession, or in that of Rearny's family, written in cooler moments, and 'nobly just and full of eulogium upon professional rivals;" and these letters are offered for the perusal of the government. He states that General Kearny's widow and family "not only disapproved of the publication which has taken place, but absolutely and proviously, in the strongest terms, requested a contrary course," and gives a letter from Mrs. Kearny to Mr. Halstead to that effect. This communication from Mr. Parker ought to end all controversy about she matter. Let us all follow the example of General McClellan, and forget all of Kearny but his bravery and his

MILI MAN

The attention paid by Europe to the American rebellion, the comments made in the European press and by European governments and orators upon our present condition, the blame they lavish upon us, the censure they so openly apply to us, might engender the thought that war was a thing unknown in Europe-that strife was a wonder to her. Why should this be? Even at the present time it is not alone in North America that the battle flag is raised, In all parts of the world strife and warfare exist or are brewing. In South America we see petty commanders suddenly raised to power but to be ousted by some more fortunate adventurer. Revolutions succeed revolutions in the Central American States, each drowned in blood, each costing life and treasure. In Europe we find agitation, uneasiness, mutual defiance. We see Garibaldi wounded almost unto death. We hear of the myrmidens of Bombine robbing, violating, murdering, in the name of Divine right." We see Austria bristling with cannon, eagerly awaiting an excuse for an attack upon Victor Emanuel. We hear of encounters between Austrian and Italian soldiers, We see in Prussia the enraged old King dismissing his Chambers because they will not allow him to double his army. We see France preparing, say, prepared, for war against England. We see England arming her volunteers, and building with feverish haste iron-plated vessels of war; we see her building fort after fort upon her coast. We see Russia preparing for a final swoop upon Turkey. In Asia the rebel Chinamen are disembowelling men, women and children; while in India portentous whispers of coming struggles, of coming massacres, are agitating the different tribes. On all

sides the air is heavy with dread expectation. And yet since the commencement of our re bellion the governments, the orators and the press of Europe bave singled us out as fitting subjects for their advice, blame and 'pretended scorn. Why should this be? A state of war is a strange, unexpected phase to us. In Europe it is the normal condition of the greater Powers They one and all live by war. They pray upon each other, and rise or sink as they succeed in wresting from each other portions of territory, which, once gained, are never sure possessions. as the next conflict may give victory to the other side and entail consequent rendition of the stolen property. And so they go on in Europe. At one time we see France the su preme mistrees, and then she robs her neighbors and extends ber frontiers; then we find her van quished, and witness her disgorging her ill. gotten gains. We see England looking afar off for her prey. We see her pressing and robbing India. Then we hear that the Indians have risen against their spoiler, and horrible tales of murder and bloodshed reach our ears We read of the horrors of Austrian dungeons while we see little Denmark putting on her armor and girding on her sword to defend her Holstein. Spain is as yet receiving her instal-

ments of Moorish blood money.

Yet these are the nations that look at our struggle and prate about causeless strife and confusion. Do they not understand that, unlike them, we seek neither conquest nor robbery, but are struggling for order, for government, for independence, for union-all of which we shall achieve, for our cause is sacred and our determination unchangeable. And when we shall have conquered a glorious peacewhen the obstacles now existing to our further advance shall have been levelledwe shall the more surely assume our stand as the great Power of the world, the counter. balance to the endless intrigues of European governments and their encroachments upon human rights and liberties. We are surely reserved for this great destiny, and our present trials will but render us the more fitted to oc-

cupy the exalted position. Our rebellion is the result of an institution dangerous and consuming element of mischief-We shall, however, such ad in averting the liteffects of that legacy, and will accomplish tha which England falled to do-the development of the resources of a portion of our country and the civilization of millions of human beings. And then, restored to union and peace, will but the more rapidly increase in power and influence. The interest of the world must centre in our struggle. We are now endeavoring to prove that the people may and must rule, and the sacred: ness of that principle will cause us to succeed We shall resume our glorious title "The United States," and become, as we have been the refuge of the oppressed of all nations. In a short time hence Europe will be plunged into an exhausting war, the crowned heads cannot much longer avert it, and then our turn will come for giving advice and threatening intervention. The probabilities are that when the roles are thus changed they will be differently played, and courtesy and honesty take the place of cowardly hostility and hypocrisy.

With our wide expanse of territory, our boundless resources we must become the wealthiest, most powerful nation on the earth. and we have neither inclination nor time to feel petty jealousies. Commercially, financially and intellectually we will rank first in the world, while our military and naval power must overshadow all others combined. A republic we began, a republic we shall remain, and as such the force of our example must ultimately change the aspect of the world. It is the conviction of this fact which has drawn upon us the fruitless enmity of European monarchies and autocracies. As well might that enmity hope to stay the sun as arrest our onward course.

STONEWALL JACKSON.-It appears that while General Euroside has the main body of the rebel army in his front, the inevitable Stonewall Jackson is suspiciously hanging back in the Shenandoah valley, and is moving very actively from place to place-here to day, and there to-morraw, and frequently reported to be in two or three places at the same time. We think that the role he has been appointed to play is perfectly transparent. His object is to draw off from the main body of the Union army twice or three times his own force to watch his movements For example, while he remains with his twenty or thirty thousand men in the Shenandoah valley, a strong Union force must be maintained at Harper's Verry, or be may pounce down again upon that place and recapture it. But he must also be watched at all the gaps of the Blue Ridge between Harper's Ferry and Front Royal, a distance of over lofty miles, or he may cross over at some one of those passes and make destructive work among our supply trains. We presume, how-work is over, or on any chance holiday through will then be allowed to proceed on their trial soldiers, are willing, obedient, long and rains under the week, the seaple can reach the Central Park trips," and this will be the last that will be the last that will be

stands the tactics of Jackson, and will know how to haffle him without seriously retaining the general advance toward Richmond. We cannot imagine that the Shenandoah valley dodge, which the rebels have played twice with the most astounding success, can be played a third time with the same results.

Speech of Mr. Cobden-What Would be

the Result of Kritish Intervention. We publish to-day a speech recently de-livered by Mr. Cobden, who has travelled so much and so observantly in this country, who has taken so deep an interest in the suc cess of our free institutions, and who is the foremost of the representatives of English democracy in the British Parliament. Yo this speech, which was delivered before his constituents at Rochelale, Mr. Cobden arrives at the same conclusions which the HERALD arrived at long since, and which have recently dawned through the benighted minds of the editors of the Richmond papers. He says:-"If I were President Lincoln, and found myself rather in a difficulty on account of the pressure of taxation, or on account of a discord of parties in the federal ranks, and if I wanted to see the whole population united as one man, ready to make me despot, I should wish nothing better than for England or France, or both together, to attempt to interfere by force in the quarrel. You see it stated that in the elections there is some disunion of parties; but let the foreigner interfere in that quarrel, and all the old lines of demarcation will be effected forever, and you will have united people joining together to repel the intrusion. It was so in France in the great revolutionary war. * * Englishmen are very apt to think that they can do snything by force. Let them banish that idea. Their interference in this case would only do harm, and in the end you would not get your cotton. Even if you could. what price would you pay for it? It would be cheaper to feed all the population engaged in the cotton manufacture-aye, to feed them on turtle, champagne and venison-than to send them to America to obtain that cotton by force of arms. It would involve you in a war, and six months of a war would cost more money than would be required to maintain the population comfortably for ten years!"

Such are the sentiments of one of the mos popular statesmen of England, who more than any other reflects the opinions of the masses of the people, whose leading chameion he was in the great struggle to repeal the fax imposed on bread for the benefit of the landed aristocracy. He possesses their confidence now as much as ever he did, and his sentiments may be regarded as theirs. In opposition to Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell, who only rep resent the aristocracy, Mr. Cobden, represen ing the democracy, holds that "three-fourths of the whole population in. America are contending against disunion;" and "if the war in America is to be soon brought to a termination, it will not be brought to an end by a ceparation of the South from the North; for there are great motives at work among the large majority of the people in America which seem to drive them to this dreadful contest rather than see their country broken into two nations." Hence Mr. Cobden argues that British interference would only do harm"-that is, it would have the effect of inducing the American people to settle their quarrels, and unite against the foreign foe, who first insiduously fomented the fratricidal strife for the purpose of making of one people two nations, and would now enter upon the bloody arena for the purpose of per. petuating the division and ridding berself of her only formidable maritime and commercial rival

in the Old World or the New. The Richmond and other journals in rebe dom have begun to find out the real policy of England, which is that of non-intervention: that she fears her interference would unite the whole nation once again; that in that event we would avenge our sufferings persons of the negro ambassadors. A secre. by England, and fanned by her intrigues into a and nerrows upon their primal author; of our military and naval power that there is no knowing where the war against her might stop. The cry of Britannia est delenda would go forth from the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence, as Carthage est delenda, in days of yore, became the war-cry of the Ra. man republic; and, owing to the bad faith and treachery of the Carthagenians, the war was carried into Africa till their city was levelled with the dust, and that once great maritime power ceased to exist. History repeats itself. What has been may be. Not content with appropriating all British North American possessions east and west, the American repubio perhaps would fit out an expedition to give freedom to her white seris in freeand, and even to dictate a peace in the city of London, after overthrowing the throne of the Guelphs and the oligarchy, and establishing on the rains of monarchy a sister republic, with Bright or Cobden at the head. The conclusion at which British statesmen have therefore arrived is to let the two sections of the American people prosecute the war to their mutual exhaustion, and till England has no longer any grounds for her self. ish fears. The gigantic magnitude of our naval and military preparations, the extraordinary resources exhibited from the very beginning in men and money, and the wonderful aptitude of our population for arms by land and sea, have startled and amazed John Bull, who, in reply to the appeals of Southern emissaries for aid, shrugs his shoulders, shakes his head and declares his determination to keep aloof.

> THE HEALTH OF THE CITY .- According to the report of the City Inspector there were only three bundred and forty-four deaths in this city during the week past, out of a population of nearly a million. All things considered, this report shows that New York city is in a wonderfully healthy condition. If we had but aleaner streets and better sewerage this would undoubtedly be the healthiest city in the worldporth by the Central Park. From every side, then, we have an abundance of fresh, pure air. Besides this, the sanitary benefits of the Central Park to both rich and poor are incalculable. Its rides, drives and walks give persons of all condillons an opportunity for exercise, and thouand avail themselves of this opportunity daily. It brings the country into the city, and is a literal s in whis to which all can freely-resort.

Before the Central Park was opened the maority of our citizens hardly knew by experience what the rural districts were. The only day in the week upon which they could quit the city was Sunday, and on that day the railway cars did not run and the lerry boats could not accommodate the crowds. Now, however, on Sunday, or on the lopy summer evenings, after

either on foot or by numerous lines of city rail- heard of them until they turn up under fresh way. They go by tens of themsands, singly, in couples, or in whole families and enjoy the to the Park every day on horseback or in their suagnificent equipages. No wonder, then, that the beneficial effects of this popular Park are already evident in the increased health of the city, and we shall probably find these effects still more marked in the sanitary condition of the rising generation.

Africa in the Ascendency. All of poor Greeley's articles in the Tribun asserting the superiority of the black rage have not been thrown away. The irrefutable logic of facts is at last coming to poor Greeley's aid. Our European advices inform us that Madame Geffrard, the wife of the negro President of Hayti, has recently been presented to the Emperor and Empress of the French at St. Cloud. and that she was received with distinguished honors. This gives us our cue in regard to what the negro ambassadors soon to arrive in this country front Hayti will undoubtedly expect, If the wife of a negro President is greeted with honor in France, what reception can be grand enough for negro ambasedors in a country whose inhabitants are now wildly outting each other's throats on account of the colored people of the South? We must surpass France or perish in the aftempt. Charles Sumner is the Senator who was kind

enough to institute commercial relations between Hayti and this country. It will be proper, therefore, that he should take charge of the Haytien ambassadors, and prepare the programme for their reception. With this delicate and onerous task we have no wish to interfere but we must beg leave to suggest to Senator Summer that he should bear in mind the comparative superiority of Hayti to this country. Hayti is a pure republic of negroes. This country is now only a half-and-half cort of a concern and, even if the plans of the radicals suc. ceed, it will be but a mulatto nation upon which fullblooded darkeys like the Haytiens can afford to look down with contempt. This ciscumstance must necessarily be taken into consideration, and the black ambassadors must be received with that profound humility befitting an inferior race like ourselves. A carpet of American flags, upon which the ambassadors might walk from the wharf to their carriages, is a brilliant abolition idea. A congregation of our chief negro worshippers, kneeling in the mud on the Battery as the ambassadors land would have a very fine and pleasing effect. Greeley's body guard of nine hundred thousand abolitionists, barring the chap who recently enlisted in Boston-who refuse to fight for the country, but are ready to die for the negro-should form the military escort. Wendell Phillips would do the oratory very well; but perhaps Cassius M. Clay might take the job more cheaply, as he is already receiving a major general's pay. Brud. ders Beecher, Garnet Cheever will perform the appropriate thanksgiving and praise. Fre. mont-but we forget that we are trespassing upon Senator Sumner's programme. Allow us one word more, however, in favor

of poor Greeley. He has served the negro long and faithfully. He is now in reduced circum stances. His Tribune does not pay expenses. His guns will not go off. He cannot beg, for every one knows him by the strawberry plant on his left arm and treats him as a proj mendicant. The police keep so sharp an eye upon him that he is unable to steel much, and cannot carry on his gift enterprise business with any profit. He has recently tried to hawk about "Les Miserables;" but another publishe has now issued a much better edition at a lower price, and thus undersells him. For sweet charity's sake, give him some small office (with a certain salary, payable weekly,) about the taryship would do, though be writes badly, or food and lodgings during the winter. Perhaps the Haytien ambassadors will come on to New York with the other foreign dipolmats, and in that case Greeley will be invaluable. No doubt he would send over to Europe for Aldrich, the African Roscius, and pit him against Forrest, in order to demonstrate the su periority of the negro intellect for the amusement of the Haytien embassy. It is great pity that the Black Swan is no longer within reach, so that Grau might engage her for the Academy. These trifling details may be ar ranged afterwards, however, and the first thing is to employ poor Greeley. Who knows the first colored people of the city so well as the great Tribuns philosopher? Greeley is, in fact, darkey in everything but his complexion and his coat. Parton, his biographer, says that be was born black in the face, and was only restored to a cream color by the affectionate exertions of the midwives. The midwives did not change the color of his heart, however, and internally he is as black as any other darkey. This will undoubtedly be a recommendation in the eyes of the Haytiens, and Greeley omay come to something yet through their me ans. Perhaps they might be induced to buy a few strawberry plants and take the Tribune ! n for wrap. ping paper. In any event, as the w scendency of the white man has been poor Greeley's bane. who knows but that the ascender y of the negro may make his fortune? We do u ot wish to dictate to Senator Sumper, but we do hope that he will give poor Greeley a chance when the Haytien embassy arrives.

ENGLISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REBEL NAVY .-In another column will We found an extract from the Liverpool Mercery announcing the departure "on a trial Wip" of a mysterious steamer, believed to be a sister ship to the notorious rebel privateer Alabama. The London Times, noticing the paragraph, states that the steamer in queszion is the Columbia, or the East and west the metropolis is bounded by | Galway line, which has been rebuilt by the large rivers; on the south by the ocean; on the Messre, Laird. The Times asserts, that the reports recently circulated respecting the building of rams and other vessels, for the Confederate government in the Mersey are false, and that no further contracts have been undertaken since the despatch of the Alabama. This contradiction we know 'to be entiraly opposed to the facts. We have it from a party who has had access to the shippard of the Messrs. Laird, and who has had other means of information, that t'ae four ressels reported to be building there for the Confederate government are certainly destined to form portions of its navy. Of Jourse other ownerships will be temporarily found for them; if these should be Impeached by the American Minister, they will be required to give bonds, like the Alabam's to the amount of a third of their value, they

names and with a rebel captain and a piratical crew, committing wholesale ravages amongst our merchantmen, and raising stating pond in its season. The rich, who the rates of marine insurances to a figure formerly had no desirable drives, now throng that will operate as a complete extinguisher to our carrying trade. Whatever the London Times may assert to the contrary, we see but little Adference in these proceedings from the course pure ved by English merchants, with the connivance of the government, since the commencement of the war. They have been supplying the South with cargoes of arms, ammunition and other supp des, in vessels clearing for Bri. tish colonial port. known to be bitterly hostile to the North, and d. Vending the practice on the ground that it was in . coordance with the rights of neutrals and with leg timate commerce, although numbers of these very vessels have been captured in attempting to run the blockade. They also say that they are only following our own example in sending sin vlar supplies to the Russians during the Crimean Nar. Now we defy the journals making this assertion to point to a single instance in which we su oplied the Rassians with anything contraband of war during the period referred to. This tu quo, we style of reply to our just complaints is a very convenient one, but it will not stand the test of investigation. Should England ever be placed in similar troubles to those in which we now find ourselves, the will recognize the bad faith and impolicy of the precedent that she has thus established.

GREELRY'S MARE'S NEST .- Greeley has made an astonishing discovery. He is "credibly informed that clandestine negotiations have be on opened between certain democratic leaders in this city and the head traitors at Richmond looking to a 'reconstruction' on the following besis:"-

1. The reballious States are to elect members to the present Congress, and before the lat of January ; and they are "to be fully in the rebet interest.

2. The House, being so filled is to declare that "all the robd' States are duly represented" thereia; that, co asequently, President Lincoin's "preclamation of freedom is null and void, and slavery fully under the protection of the constitution.

3. Congress is to "mepeal all acts bearing bard upon the traitors," and to "pass so. h others as may be peceusary to secure perfect immunity and impunity to them all."

4. A convention of the S ates is to be called wherein the united conservative democratic and rebel strength will, it is supposed, be sufficient to reconstruct the constitution to suit the slaveholding and slave breeding interests."

These overtures, according to Greeley, have been sent down from the "deme cratic leaders of this city" to Richmond. True, as it appears, these terms of peace have not been accepted by the rebels; but as the door of negotiations has not been absolutely closed, "a second embassy from our 'conservatives is now in Richmond, or is well on its way thither, wand "we may expect to hear from it within a few days." We are ignorant of the new terms of peace which this new embassy will propot o, but we should not be surprised if they were a bortly tobe preciaimed through the Tribuns to be:—

1. That, with Greeley as Guy Faw kes, five

thousand barrels of gunpowder shall be adroitly placed in the cellars of the Capitol at Washington, and that on the day of the reases abling of the present Congress, the President and his Cabinet being inveigled into the building, the train is to be fired which will blow the 'whole concern sky high.

2. That on the lat day of January the same thing precisely shall be done with Jeff. Pavis and the rebel government at Richmond.

3. That the abolition radicals of the North and the rebeis of the South shall meet in convention and agree upon a Northern and a Southern confederacy.

4. That Brigham Young, the great Mogul of the two confederacies, and shall be President of both, and that a perfect commercial reci procity, free of any duties whatsover, shall be established between the two confederacies conjointly, and England and France, upon the basis of the revival of the African slav a trade.

Such, we conjecture, will most probably be the terms of peace which will be proposed by this second embassy from the "democratic leaders of this city to the rebel chiefs at Richmond: but as Greeley has the monopoly of this grand peace movement we must be content to await his next official report upon the subject. We know not what a day may bring forth; but there is some comfort in the fact that Romes was not built in a day.

"King Corron."-Various tumors are in inculation of a grand movement on foot at Wash ington which, it is calculated, will bring an immease amount of Southern cotton into market, to the great relief of the faderal treasury and of John Bull It is also rumored that Jeff. Davis has half made up his mind to accommo date "the Yankees" with the delivery of a million bales or so very cheap for gold. We apprebend, however, that the shortest route to the cotton stores of the South leads through Rich. mond; and that, with the expulsion of Jeff Davis from Richmond, the cotton planters and cotton holders of the South will soon discover their way to market. With the fall of Richmond "King Cotton" himself will come to the rescap of the South and the Union.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

St. Louis, Nov. 17, 2500. General Herran, of the frontier army, Seneral Stade and General Hovey, are among the recent arrivale at the

Planters' House Important sucrements and counter in vements on foca Generals Davidson and Herren leave soon for their repoetive commands.

SPRINGVIKED, Nov. 11, 1862. Matters with the Army of the Proptier are in state gate Preparations are being made, however, which inflasts a demonstration on some quarter before a great while. The army has been somewhat reorganized, and several volunteer regiments of the new lovy are added te the army in exchange for Missouri State mi

This change is gratifying to all parties.
The enemy is Arkansas is reported to be 20,000 strong ader Windo An, and 25,000 under Holmes. The form is near Ozack, the latter near Little Rock. There are, however, r at to exceed 1,700 men in Little Rock. The wee ra porti an of Arkansas, whence we drove the rebals, yet quiet and undisturbed, except from small bands of guerd das. It is not likely that the rebels will again at

ten at to accupy that pertion of the State.

General Blunt, with the First division of this army, cocupies Northwestern Kansas and a portion of the Indian Territory. He is working the salt mines there, which are in executent order and yielding an abundant supply. In this division are three or four regiments of loyal Indians, who